ENDORSEMENT ofHISTORICAL STATMENT by Rev.John G. Brady,the only member of the Presbytery of Alaska,who was absent from the meeting which adopted the statment.

To,
Rev,Sheldon Jackson
Stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have carefully read the record of the early history of Mission work which was adopted by the Presbytery.

Being unavoidably absent at that meeting,I would take this method of placing myself upon record as favorable to the action of Presbytery.

If I had been present,I would most certainly have voted for the Historical Statment as recorded in the Minutes of the Meeting.

Fraternally yours,
John G.Brady

A true copy,
Sheldon Jackson
Stated Clerk.

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the account of Mission work in Alaska leading up to the organization of the Presbytery of Alaska in the year 1884 ,copied from the original Minute Book.

Attest,
Alfred D. Swegger
Stated Clerk

Dated April 28th
1 9 4 7.

Metlakatla, Alaska

HISTORICAL STATMENT

Adopted by the Presbytery of Alaska at its first meeting held at Sitka September 15th 1884. (see page 33)

On the 18th of October 1867 Alaska was forma;;y surrendered by Russia to the United States,and the call of God's providence came to the American Churches to enter in and posess the land for Christ.

The response to that call was very slow and for the first ten years only a few spasmodic efforts were made by individuals either to commence the work or arouse public sentiment to its claims.

Among others the Rev.E.D.Saunders D.D. of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church (O.S.) soon after the purchase offered a resolution in that Board that they send a Missionary to Alaska.

About the same time a similar proposition was discussed by the Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church (New South).

At different times from 1867 to 1877 the Rev. George H.Atkinson D.D. Superintendent of Congregational Missions in the North West urged the Mission Board of his denomination to undertake the work.

Major Gen.O.O.Howard U.S.A. in command of the Military department covering Alaska again and again pressed the religious needs of that section upon the attention of the country through the religious newspapers.

Mr.Vincent Colyer,Sect of the Board of Indian Commissioners made a special visit to Alaska in 1869 and upon his return sought to awaken the public interest. He so f r succeeded that Congress in its session of 1870&71 appropriated $50.000for education in Alaska. But no one was found to administer the fund and it was not used.

During 1875-76 Rev.Thomas Crosby of the Wesleyan Church of Canada,stationed at Port Simpson British Columbia,was in active correspondence with the Board of Missions of his own church,with the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States,and with one of the Presbyterian Churches of Canada,pleading with them to secure Missionaries for Alaska.

In 1877 Rev.A.L.Lindsley D.D. was in correspondence with the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions with reference to their undertaking the work.

In the Spring of that year,through Maj.Gen.Howard U.S.A. he secured the position of paymaster's clerk in the U.S.Army for Mr. John C.Mallory(who was passing through Portland in search of health and a position),and had him sent north to ascertain and report the conditions of affairs. Mr.Mallory was ,however, so far gone with consumption,that he was confined to the bed much of the three or four weeks that he was at Fort Wrangell.

Christian women,wives of officers of the Army,Government Officials and civilians stationed in Alaska,were continually writing their friends concerning the need of Missionaries. Some of them

during their stay at Sitka carried on a day and Sabbath Schpool. But their appeals to the Mission Boards were in vain,and the efforts of individuals were short lived and finally abandoned.

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While his sympathies were growing,events were transpiring in Alaska itself,that were destined to quicken those sympathies into action.

In the spring of 1876 Clah(Philip McKay),Sugah-na-te (his brother),Ta-lik,John Ryan,Lewis Ween, Andrew Moss,Peter Pollard, George Pemberton and James Ross,Tismpsean Indians went fromPort Simpson B.C. to Fort Wrangell to obtain work. They secured a contract to cut wood for the Government. On Sabbath, as their custom was,they met together for worship. They found a protector and warm personal friend in Capt. S.P.Jocelyn of the 21st U.S.Infantry who was then in ~~charge~~command of that station.

In Sept.of that year Rev.Thomas Crosby visited Fort Wrangell and encouraged Clah to remain during the winter teaching and preaching as he had opportunity. About $100.00 were subscribed in money, and blankets by the natives toward a church building. During the winter there was so much religious interest and such a marked change in the lives of some of the Natives,that Mr.S.J.Brown,connected with the Military,wrote a letter to Maj. Gen'l Howard asking that some church might be persuaded to send a Missionary to Fort Wrangell. This letter was placed in Dr.Jackson's hands at the General Assembly of 1877 at Chicago. He immediately published it in the Chicago Daily Tribune,and soon after in the leading Presbyterian Newspapers of the country. The original paper he forwarded to the B Board of Home Missions with an urgent request that they send a Missionary to Alaska.

The Baord responded favorably and at its first meeting after the reception of the letter appointed early in June.the Rev. Francis H.Robinson as Missionary to Alaska. But before the commission reached him,he had accepted an invitation to a church in California.

At the close of the General Assembly Dr.Jackson was sent by the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions on a special mission through Idaho,Eastern Oregon & Eastern Washington Territory. Arriving at Walla Walla he found the whole region agitated by the outbreak of Chief Joseph's Band of Neze Perces and on that account mission work impossible. This enabled him to extend his mission trip to Alaska.

At Portland he found awaiting his arrival Mrs. A.R.McFarland who had been in former years with her husband associated with him in mission work in New Mexico. Mrs. McFarland applied to Dr. Jackson for some mission work and expressed a willingness to accompany him to Alaska, Mr. McFarlory having returned from there with

Jackson for some mission work and expressed a willingness to accompany him to Alaska, Mr Mallory having returned from there with good accounts of an open door at Fort Wrangell. It was arranged between them that she should accompany him to Alaska and remain at Fort Wrangell,as teacher.

At noon on the 10th of August 1877 Dr.Jackson and Mrs McFarland reached Fort Wrangell and commenced Presbyterian Missions in Alaska. Leaving Mrs.McFarland in charge of the Mission with Clah as he assistantand Mrs. Sarah Dickinson as interpreter,Dr.Jackson returned to the coast to arouse the Church and secure Missionaries and money.

To secure the money he published a lengthy series of articles on Alaska,and made public addresses in nearly all the leading cities of the country. His public addresses in cities and villages- at General Assembly,Synods and Presbyteries- at Missionary and Educational Conventions from Oct.1877 to June 1884 numbered over nine hundred. These articles and addresses together with the deeply interesting articles of Mrs.Mc Farland in the Rockey Mountain Presbyterian resulted in securing between October 1877 and Dec.1879 special funds aggregating over $12000. which enabled the Board of Home Missions to erect the buildings for the Mc.Farland Home at Fort Wrangell ,a and largelypay the salaries of the missionaries without drawing upon their general missionary funds. The addresses together with personal letters also enabled Dr.Jackson to raise the funds by which he erected in 1881 the mission buildings at Haines and Boyd at an expense of about $1500. each; the Boys Dormitory at Sitka in 1882 at an expense of about $7000.;and the central mission building at Sitka in 1884 at an expense of about $10000. They also created so much public interest that he was able to go to Congress and secure in the spring of 1884 $15.000 for Industrial Schools ,and $25.000 for general education in,as well as to greatly assist in securing a Government for ,the District of Alaska.

F O R T W R A N G E L L

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The school was named by admiring friends the McFarland Home.

HISTORICAL STATMENT #4
Fort Wrangell, continued

To secure a suitable building for the new home Dr.Jackson and Mrs.Julia McNair Wright wrote a series of articles to the newspapers asking from Christian people a Christmas gift for the building. The gifts flowed in and the Home was erected in 1879-80.

On March 15th 1878 Rev.John G Brady arrived at Fort Wrangell and the 24th of the same month celebrated the first Christian Marriage among the Alaskans. He remained a month at Fort Wrangell, then passed on to establish the Mission at Sitka.

On the 8th of August 1878 Rev.S.Hall Young arrived and took charge of the work at Fort Wrangell with earnestness and vigor.

On the 23d of June 1879 Rev.W.H.R.Corlies and family reached Fort Wrangell as independent Missionaries to Alaska and for about three years remained at Fort Wrangell as Medical Missionaries and General Assistant to that Station. In June 1882 he opened an independent Mission among the Takoo.
On July 14th 1879 Miss. Maggie J.Dunbar arrived as principal teacher at Fort Wrangell.

A notable event in the history of the Mission was the visit in July and August 1879 of Rev.Henry Kendale D.D. Senior Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and his wife, Rev.Sheldon Jackson,D.D. and his wife, Rev.A.L.Lindsley D.D. and wife. The presence of the visiting ministers made it a suitable time to organize the Christian Indians into a church. Consequently on August 3d1879 a Church of 18 Indians and five White Communicants was organized by Rev.S.Hall Young the Missionary,assisted by Drs Kendale,Jackson, Lindsley & Corlies. Ontober 5th the congregation occupied ,for the first time,their new church building,toward the erection of which money had been raised by Rev.A.L.Lindsley, from friend in Portland.

The year 1880 opened with the Mission in mourning at the loss of Toy-a-att and Moses,two of the leading Christian Indians,who were shot dead in troubles which arose from the introduction of hoochinoo into their village by members of another tribe.

On the 8th of August 1880 the Mc Farland Home entered their n new building with religious services,an appropriate address being delivered by Rev.S.Hall Young.

In Oct.1881 Mrs.S.Hall Young published in"Presbyterian Home Missions"and appeal for an hospital.

On March 13th 1882 Rev.John W.McFarland joined the station as Assistant Missionary and teacher of the Boys Department of the Day School.
Feb. 9th 1883 "The McFarland Home" building was burned to the ground,and the "Home" returned to the old military hospital.

In Sept.1884 Mrs.McFarland and her school were removed to Sitka.
The early history of this mission with its trials and triumphs hopes,and fears is fully portrayed in the letters of Mrs.A.R.McFarland & Rev.S.Hall Young published in"Jackson's Alaska & Missions on the North Pacific Coast."

HISTORICAL STATMENT #5

S I T K A

April 11th 1878 Rev.John G.Bradey and Miss. Fannie Kellog r reach Sitka and open the Presbyterian Mission. The following Dec. Miss.Kellogg is married to Rev.S.Hall Young and removes to Fort Wrangell. The school she opened was discontinued.

On the 25th of March 1880 Miss.Olinda A.Austin reaches Sitk a and opens school April 5th in one of the rooms of the Guard House with 1o3 pupils present. In July the school was removed to the old hospital building,which had been kindly cleaned up for the purpose by Com'r Beardslee U.S.N.

In Nov. a few boys applied for permission to live at the school and an industrial boarding department was established being greatly assisted by Commander Henry Glass. The school was afterwards named by the Missionaries the"Sheldon Jackson Institute". May 1880 the Rev John G.Bradey having resigned his connection with the Mission Rev.G.W.Lyon and wife arrived,and remained one year. March 25th 1881 Mr. Alomzo E.Austin,and Nov .22nd Mrs. A.E.Austin were commissioned for the Sitka School. On the 27th of Jan. the old hospital building burned to the ground,and on the 12th of September Dr.Jachson commenced a new building on ground presented the Mission by Rev. John G.Bradey. The new Mission building was occupied the following winter. In the summer of 1882 Mr.Walter B. Styles amd wife were transferred from the Woonah Mission. to Sitka. In Dec. 1882 a girls department was added to the "Sheldon Jackson Institute."

During the winter and spring of 1884 through the blessing of the Holy Spirit on the earnest efforts of Mr.Austin and family a precious revival occured,in which some fifty were brought to Christ; among them being nearly all the older pupils in the boarding department of the school. The same Spring Dr.Jackson secured from Congress an appropriation of $15.000 for the enlargement of the Industrial Department of the Sitka School. On Aug 12th 1884 the Sitka Mission was reenforced by the arrival of Dr.and Mrs Sheldon Jackson and Miss. Margaret Dauphin.

Afterwards the Secretary of the Interior took $4000 of this fund for an Industrial School in Western Alaska,leaving $11.000 for the Sitka School.

September 7th 1884 the First Presbyterian Church of Sitka was organized by Dr.Jackson assisted by Rev.E.S.Millard and Mr.Alonzo E.Austin with 44 Indians and 5 White Communicants. Mr.Austin was elected and ordained Ruling Elder.

Sept.14th 1884 the Boarding School for girls at Fort Wrangelll having been transferred by the Board of Home Missions from there to Sitka,Mrs. A.R.McFarland arrives with 24 girls.

H A I N E S.

Almost from the first commencement of the work in Alaska,a Mission to the Chilcats was in contemplation. In the Fall of 1879 Rev.S.Hall Young visited one of their lower villages and in 1880 visited all of them. Upon his return he recommended the establishment of a Mission among them In the winter of 1879 &80 Dr.

HISTORICAL STATMENT #6
Haines ,continued
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Jackson raised from personal friends over $500. toward the setablishment of a Mission at Kodiak.

The needs of the ChilcatsMission became so pressing that in 1880 he paid the money to the Board of Home Missions for the commencement of work among the Chilcats,and in Aug. 1880 Mrs.Sarah Dickinson was selected by Mr. Young and commissioned by the Board of Missions as teacher among the Chilcats. The Mission was not permanently located until July 20th 1881, when Eugene S.Willard and family arrived at Portage Bay and commenced work. He was accompanied by Dr.Jackson and Rev.W.H.R Corleis. A site was selected and a Mission House erected by Dr.Jackson. The Station was named Haines after the Secretary of the Womens Executive Committee of Home Missions.

Feb. 4th 1882 Dr.Jackson secures from the General Post Office Department ,Washington D. C. the establishment of a Post Office at Haines. The carrying of mail commenced with July 1883.

During 1883 an Industrial Department was added to the Mission at Haines ,and in 1884 a commodious log house was erected by Mr.Willard from funds contributed by their friends in response to the appeals of Mrs.Willard. Rev. Willard had charge of all the Chilcat and Chilcoot cillages and endured with his family many hardships and privations.

A complete history of their work may be found in a volume entitled" Life in Alaska by Mrs.Willard".

In 1882 Louie and Lillie Paul (Native converts) kept a school and erected a mission building at Willard.

B O Y D

In June 1878 Rev.John G.Brady Missionary at Sitka made a Missionary trip to the Hoonah villages and called attention of the Board of Missions to the desirability of establishing a Mission amog them. In Oct.1879 Rev.S.Hall Young visited the principal Hoonah village and recommended it as a Mission Station. The Mission was established by Dr Jackson Aug 5th 1881 and named Boyd after the Threasurer of the Womens Executive Committee of Home Missions. He left lumber and carpenters for the erection of a house and placed Mr.and Mrs. Walter B.Styles in charge of the station. They opened school Nov .7th with 60 pupils. The following Dec. they were commissioned by the Board of Home Missions and in 1882 they were transferred to Sitka and the station remained vacant. In the summer of 1884 Rev.and Mrs.J.W.McFarland were transferred from Fort Wrangell to Boyd.

JACKSON

During April 1880 Rev.S.Hall Young and Rev.G.W.Lyon made a canoe trip around Prince of Wales Archipelago visiting and preaching in the Hydah villages. The Mission ,however was not established until Aug.22nd 1881 when Dr.Jackson,Rev.H.W.R.Corlies and Mr.James E. Chapman visited their villages and located the Station at Howcan. Mr.Chapman was placed in charge and named the station Jackson. In May 1882 Rev.J.Lomis Gould arrived and took charge of the Mission and was soon after joined by his family. In July 1883 the first regular mail service is commenced by canoe from Jackson to Wrangell.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT #7

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction

Upon examination of the record it is found that the General Assembly of 1870 in the reconstruction of the Synods (Minutes of General Assembly of 1870 page 97) constituted the Synod of the Pacific " to consist of the Presbyteries and parts of Presbyteries west of the Rocky Mountains". This may or may not have included Alaska.

The General Asssembly in session at Brooklyn N.Y. May 30th 1876 took the following action;

Overture # 6. From the Presbytery of Oregon asking the General Assembly to erect a Synod on the Territory no embraced within the bounds of said Presbyter,under the name of the Synod of the Columbia with the following Presbyteries;

1st The Presbytery of Oregon including said counties via; Benton Co,Linn, Wasco, Umatilla, Union, Grant and Baker counties together with the Territory of Idaho.

2nd The Presbytery of Puget Sound to be organized under the same name, this Presbytery to include all the Territory of Washington.

3d The Presbytery of South Oregon to be constituted and include all the rest of the State of Oregon"

(Minutes of General Assembly of 1876 page 75.

In this action the boundries of the Synod of the Columbia are distinctly given and Alaska is not included. But it has been asserted that although Alaska is not included in the printed Minutes of the General Assembly,that it was included in the original written paper,which passed the General Assembly.

To ascertain the truth of this,Dr.Jackson addressed the fillowing letter to Rev. Edwin F.Hatfield D.D. the Stated Clerk of th e Assembly and the Custodian of all its papers written or printed.

New York June 6th 1881.

Rev Edwin F.Hatfield,D.D.

&c....

Dear Brother:

Do the records of the Assembly or the papers in your possession show that Alaska was incorperated in or made a portion of the Synod of the Columbia by the General Assembly of 1876?

Yours truly

Sheldon Jackson

To the above Dr.Hatfield wrote;

"I have not discovered anything of the kind."

Ed F.Hatfield.

In 1880 Rev. S.Hall Young and Rev.G.W.Lyon petitioned the General Assembly in session at Madison ,Wis to create the Presbytery of Alaska.

This petition was joined in by Dr.Jackson.

As there was not a sufficient number of ministers resident in Alaska to enable the As embly to create a Presbytery,Rev.Dr.Jackson asked the Committee on Church Polity to recommend that Alaska be attached to the Presbytery of Puget Sound as the nearest Presbytery and Rev.Dr.Lindsley asked that it might be connected with the Presbytery of Oregon.

HISTORICAL STATMENT # 8

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, continued

The Committee recommended as follows;

Overture #6 is a memorial from Rev.S.Hall Young, George W.Lyons and Sheldon Jackson requesting requesting that the General Assembly organize the Presbytery of Alaska; or if this cannot be done, to place the Ministers in Alaskain connection with the Presbytery of Puget Sound.

The Committtee recommends that for the present no action be taken.in the matter."

Minutes of General Assembly 1880, page 44.

On the 11th of May 1881 the Presbytery of Oregon overtured the General Assembly at Buffalo N.Y. to define the ecclesiastical relations of Alaska laying claims to the jurisdiction. To which the General Assembly made the following response;

"That the Territory of Alaska be attached to the Synod of the Columbia, who shall take orders in relation to the Presbyterial connection of its Minister and Churches."

Minutes of General Assembly 1881, page 590.

This shows that the General Assembly did not consider Alaska as already belonging to the Synod, but as unorganized Territory. Therefore by its own power the Assembly attached it to the Synod.

Alaska having been attached to the Synod of the Columbia by the General Assembly of 1881 and a suffucient number of Ministers having moved into it to constitute a Presbytery, the General Assembly of 1883 in Session at Saratoga Springs N.Y. May 25th in response to the petition of all the Ministers in Alaska and an overture from the Presbytery of Oregon created the Presbytery of Alaska.

MINUTES of the PRESBYTERY of ALASKA 1884.

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The Presbytery of Alaska met at Mission house, Sitka, Sept .14, 1884 at 10 o'clock A.M. pursuant to the following action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A in session at Saratoga Springs May 25th 1883.

OVERTURE #19

From the Presbytery of Oregon asking that Ministers John G. Brady of Sitka, S.Hall Young of Fort Wrangell, Eugene S.Willard of Haines, John W.McFarland of Fort Wrangell, and J.Lomis Gould of Jackson be set apart as the Presbytery of Alaska.

Your Committee recommended that the request be greanted and that the above named ministers are hereby directed to meet at Sitka Alaska on the second tuesday of September next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to perfect the organization of said Presbytery; that the Rev.John G.Brady be appointed Convener; that the boundries of the Presbytery be coterminous with the Territory of Alaska; and that the Presbytery of Alaska be attached to the Synod of the Columbia.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

MINUTES of the General Assembly 1883 page 631

In the absence of Rev.John G.Brady Convener , Rev S.Hall Young was elected Moderator and constituted Presbytery with prayer. Rev.Sheldon Jackson was elected Temporary Clerk.

The Roll was made out and is as follows; Rev.S.Hall Young,

HISTORICAL STATMENT # 9

Minutes of Presbytery of Alaska, continued.
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Rev. Eugene S. Willard, Rev. J. Lomis Gould, Rev. John W. McFarland.
Absent, Rev. John G. Brady.
Unrepresented,
The Church at Fort Wrangell.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson presented a Certificate of Dismission and Recommendation from the Presbytery of Santa Fe, and requested that he may be received as a member of this Presbytery.

The Certificate being found in order Rev. Sheldon Jackson was received and enrolled.

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Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian Church at Fort Wrangell on the 4th Thursday of June 1885.

Concluded with prayer and the Apostolic Benediction.

Sheldon Jackson
Stated Clerk.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

Adopted by the Presbytery of Alaska at its first meeting held at Sitka September 15, 1884

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The school was named by admiring friends the McFarland Home.

To secure a suitable building for the new home Dr. Jackson and Mrs. Julia McNair Wright wrote a series of articles to the newspapers asking from Christian people a Christmas gift for the building. The gift flowed in and the Home was erected in 1879-80.

On March 15th (1878) Rev. John Brady arrived at Fort Wrangell and the 24th of the same month celebrated the first Christian Marriage among the Alaskans. He remained a month at Fort Wrangell, then passed on to establish the Mission at Sitka.

On the 8th of August 1878, the Rev. S. Hall Young arrived and took charge of the work at Fort Wrangell with earnestness and vigor.

On the 23rd of June 1879 Rev. W. H. Corlies and family reached Fort Wrangell as independent Missionaries to Alaska and for about three years remained at Fort Wrangell as Medical Missionaries and General Assistant to that Station. In June 1882 he opened an independent Mission among the Takoo.

On July 14th 1879 Miss Maggie J. Dunbar arrived as principal teacher at Fort Wrangell

A notable event in the history of the mission was the visit in July and August 1879 of Rev. Henry Kendall, D.D. Senior Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and his wife, Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D. and his wife, Rev. A. Lindsley D.D. and his wife. The presence of the visiting ministers made it a suitable time to organize the Christian Indians into a church. Consequently on August 3 1879 a Church of 18 Indians and five White Communicants was organized by Rev. S. Hall Young the Missionary, assisted by Drs. Kendall, Jackson, Lindsley and Corlies. October 5th the congregation occupied, for the first time, their new church building, toward the erection of which money had been raised by Rev. A. L. Lindsley, from friends in Portland.

The year 1880 opened with the Mission in mourning at the loss of Toy-a-att and Moses, two of the leading Christian Indians, who were shot dead in troubles which arose from the introduction of hoochinoo into their village by members of another tribe.

On the 8th of August 1880 the McFarland Home entered their new building with religious services, an appropriate address being delivered by Rev. S. Hall Young.

In Oct. 1881 Mrs. S. Hall Young published in "Presbyterian Home Missions", an appeal for an hospital.

On March 13th, 1882 Rev. John W. McFarland joined the station as Assistant Missionary and teacher of the Boys Department of the Day School.

Feb. 9th 1883 "The McFarland Home" building was burned to the ground, and the "Home" returned to the old military hospital.

In Sept. 1884 Mrs. McFarland and her school were removed to Sitka.

The early history of this mission with its trials and triumphs, hopes and fears is fully portrayed in the letters of Mrs. A. R. McFarland and Rev. S. Hall Young published in "Jackson's Alaska and Missions on the North Pacific Coast."

Sitka

April 11, 1878 Rev. John G. Brady and Miss Fannie Kellog reached Sitka and opened the Presbyterian Mission. The following Dec. Miss Kellogg is married to Rev. S. Hall Young and removes to Fort Wrangell. The school she opened was discontinued.

On the 25th of March 1880 Miss Olinda A. Austin reaches Sitka and opens school April 5th in one of the rooms of the Guard House with 103 pupils present. In July the school was removed to the old hospital building, which had been kindly cleaned up for the purpose by Com'r. Beardslee U.S.N.

In Nov. a few boys applied for permission to live at the school and an industrail boarding department was established being greatly assisted by Commander Henry Glass. The school was afterwards named by the Missionaries the "Sheldon Jackson Institute". May 1880 the Rev. John G. Brady having resigned his connection with the Mission Rev. G. W. Lyon and wife arrived, and remained one year. March 25th 1881 Mr. Alomzo E. Austin, and Nov. 22nd Mrs. A. E. Austin were commissioned for the Sitka School. On the 27th of Jan. the old hospital building burned to the ground, and on the 12th of September Dr. Jackson commenced a new building on ground presented the Mission by Rev. John G. Brady. The new Mission building was occupied the following winter. In the summer of 1882 Mr. Walter B. Styles and wife were transferred from the Hoonah Mission, to Sitka. In Dec. 1882 a girls department was added to the "Sheldon Jackson" Institute."

During the winter and spring of 1884 through the blessing of the Holy Spirit and the earnest efforts of Mr. Austin and family a precious revival occured, in which some fifty were brought to Christ; among them being all the older pupils in the boarding

department of the school. The same Spring Dr. Jackson secured from Congress an appropriation of $15,000. for the enlargement of the Industrial Department of the Sitka School. On Aug. 1884 the Sitka Mission was reenforced by the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon Jackson and Miss Margaret Dauphin.

Afterwards the Secretary of the Interior took $4000 of this fund for an Industrial School in Western Alaska, leaving $11,000 for the Sitka School.

Sept. 7, 1884 the First Presbyterian Church of Sitka was organized by Dr. Jackson assisted by E. S. Willard and Mr. Alonzo E. Austin with 44 Indian and 5 White Communicants. Mr. Austin was elected and ordained Ruling Elder.

Sept. 14th 1884 the Boarding School for girls at Fort Wrangell having been transerred by the Board of Home Missions from there to Sitka, Mrs. A. R. McFarland arrives with 24 girls.

Haines

Almost from the first commencement of the work in Alaska, a Mission to the Chilcats was in contemplation. In the Fall of 1879 Rev. S. Hall Young visited one of their lower villages and in 1880 visted all of them. Upon his return he recommended the establishment of a Mission among them. In the winter of 1879 and 80 Dr. Jackson raised from personal friends over $500 toward the establishment of a Mission at Kodiak.

The needs of the Chilcat Mission becamse so pressing that in 1880 he paid the money to the Board of Home Missions for the commencement of work among the Chilcats, and in August 1880 Mrs. Sarah Dickinson was selected by Mr. Young and commissioned by the Board of Missions as teacher among the Chilcats. The Mission was not permanently located until July 20th 1881, when Eugene S. Willard and family arrived at Portage Bay and commenced work. He was accompanied by Dr. Jackson and Rev. W. H. Corlies. A site was selected and a Mission House erected by Dr. Jackson. The Station was named Haines after the Secretary of the Women's Executive Committee of Home Missions.

Feb. 4th 1882 Dr. Jackson secures from the General Post Office Department, Washington, D.C. the establishment of a Post Office at Haines. The carrying of mail commenced with July 1883.

During 1883 an Industrial Department was added to the Mission at Haines, and in 1884 a commodious log house was erected by Mr. Willard from funds contributed by their friends in response to the appeals of Mrs. Willard. Rev. Willard had charge of all the Chilcat and Chilcoot villages and endured with his family many hardships and privations.

A complete history of their work may be found in a volume entitledd "Life in Alaska by Mrs. Willard".

In 1882 Louie and Tillie Paul (native converts) kept a school and erected a mission building at Willard.

Boyd

In June 1878 Rev. John G. Brady Missionary at Sitka, made a Missionary trip to the Hoonah villages and called attention of the Board of Missions to the desirability of establishing a Mission among them. In Oct. 1879 Rev. S. Hall Young visited the principal Hoonah village and recommended it as a Mission Station. The mission was established by Dr. Jackson August 5th 1881 and named Boyd after the Treasurer of the Women's Executive Committee of Home Missions. He left lumber and carpenters for the erection of a house and placed Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Styles in charge of the station.

They opened school Nov. 7th with 60 pupils. The following December they were commissioned by the Board of Home Missions and in 1882 they were transferred to Sitka and the station remained vacant. In the summer of 1884 Rev. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland were transferred from Fort Wrangell to Boyd.

Jackson

During April 1880 Rev. S. Hall Young and Rev. G. W. Lyon made a canoe trip around Prince of Wales Archipelago visiting and preaching in the Hydah Villages. The Mission, however was not established until Aug. 22nd 1881 when Dr. Jackson, Rev. H. W. Corlies and Mr. James E. Chapman visited their villages and located the Station at Howcan. Mr. Chapman was placed in charge and named the station Jackson. In 1882 Rev. J. Loomis Gould arrived and took charge of the Mission and was soon after joined by his family. In July 1883 the first regular mail service is commenced by conoe from Jackson to Wrangell.

(From Historical Statement - sent by Alfred D. Swogger - (See copy in Files)

HISTORY OF YUKON PRESBYTERY

The work in the Yukon Presbytery was begun by Dr. Sheldon Jackson who was the Commissioner of Education for the Territory. He encouraged the various denominations to open up endeavors along the total coast line of Alaska as far north as Barrow.

Work was begun in early '90s (1894) at Gambell on St. Lawrence Island by Dr. Gambell. In 1890 work was organized at Barrow by Dr. Jackson.

The main portion of the organizational work of the Yukon Presbytery was due to the untiring efforts of Dr. S. Hall Young, formerly of southwest Alaska. Dr. Young friend of Scientists, explorers, miners, prospectors and fishermen was himself an adventurer with vision. This area in church work opened with the discovery of gold. While others mushed north and west for the elucive metal, Dr. S. Hall Young mushed with them for God. Over every mountain, across every river or stream thru every hazard that the prospector went Dr. Young also went bringing the Word of Life.

As a result of the gold rush and the addition of a new missionary, Dr. Koonce in 1899 founded a new church and organized at Rampart the formation of the Yukon Presbytery. In 1900 the village of Council was added to the organized churches.in the newly made Yukon Presbytery. Tiller was later added, then when the gold was worked out it was abandoned. In 1903 a new camp was started in Fairbanks. Dr. Young proceeded there and today we have a flourishing church as the result of his organization in 1904.

In 1907 a new railroad town sprang up in Cordova, the entrace to the Copper River country. Dr. Young proceeded there and organized the church in the year 1910. This organization was to be the last of Dr. Young's organizing endeavors in his long and useful career, but he spent two years of active work on the Yukon River after which he was made an Administrator of the Alaska Work under the Presbyterian Church.

In 1915 the new railroad town of Anchorage sprgan up. Dr. James L. McBride now Col. J. L. McBride of U.S. Army retired, came from Cordova by boat and dog team. He organized the Presbyterian Church where we have the most constructive work in the Territory today.

In 1935 the United States Government wishing to establish a farm colony in the Matanuska Valley, the Board of National Missions In New York sent Rev. B. J. Bingle from Cordova to minister to the Protestants of that place. A new church was organized in 1936 called United Protestant Church with 13 different denominations participating. Today there is a growing church there in a rapidly growing community.

In 1941 the Board felt the need of Industrial and Sunday School Mission Work to be carried on in central Alaska. Rev. Bingle was again sent to reopen this type of work left extinct by Dr. Young and Dr. Marquis. Services during the war and after in various construction camps was such that permanent work will be established at numerous points.

In 1947 Faith Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. R. R. Armstrong in Anchorage.

Material furnished by laymen - Henry Wolking, Cordova (deceased)
and Rev. B. J. Bingle, College, Alaska.

(from typed material sent by Victor I. Alfsen, Stated Clerk, Yukon Pby.)

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Material furnished by

Layman - Henry Walking, Cordova - (deceased)

+ Rev. B. J. Bingle - College, Alaska.

AID TO FIELDS - WORK IN ALASKA

Name of church or mission station	Date first aided	Total amount granted thro 1948
Presbytery of Alaska		
Angoon	1924	$ 15,795.00
Auk Lake	1936	1,330.00
Bayview	1924	1,500.00
Craig	1925	10,403.22
Douglass Mission	1924	8,965.00
Haines	1924	28,303.27
Hoonah	1924	38,718.64
Hydaburg	1924	28,790.67
Juneau	1924	30,457.56
Kake	1924	14,699.65
Kasaan	1924	11,321.50
Ketchikan	1924	33,585.38
Klawock	1925	21,776.46
Klukwan	1924	13,892.00
Metlakatla	1924	47,272.92
Petersburg	1924	20,470.36
Saxman	1924	5,837.08
Sitka, White	1924	16,878.58
Sitka, Native	1924	8,890.53
Skagway	1926	22,852.99
Wrangell	1924	37,705.17
dockets listed for Boat Missionaries	1924	7,504.20
Boat A.L.Lindsley	1924	6,557.61
Boat Princeton - later Princeton-Hall	1926	55,908.12

AID TO FIELDS - WORK IN ALASKA

Name of church or mission station	Date first aided	Total amount granted thro 1948
Presbytery of Yukon		
Anchorage	1924	$ 19,498.91
Barrow Hospital (dockets listed as)	1926	56,209.80
Barrow Mission	1926	116,367.07
Barrow Hospital & mission (dockets listed as)	1925	82,824.49
Barter Island	1939	6,770.00
Cape Prince of Wales	1924	3,508.14
College	1946	100.00
Cordova	1924	31,020.70
Fairbanks	1924	24,347.91
Mantanuska Valley	1935	61.00
Nenana	1925	2,732.33
Palmer	1936	11,995.05
St.Lawrence Is.,Gambell	1926	37,465.73
Savoonga	1932	17,585.13
Wainwright	1926	36,396.63
Wales	1932	31,969.96

The people living on the western coast of Alaska, taking in the islands are Eskimo, this name being a term of reproach given them by their neighbors, meaning raw fish eaters. The word Innuit means people and is used by them signifying "our people." The Alaskan people are a much finer race physically than the Labradors or Greenlanders, being tall and muscular, are good natured and fond of athletic sports There are a number of tribes, each having a dialect of their own, although speaking a common language. The dress of those living on the coast is made from skins of animals, sometimes of breasts of birds and skins of fishes, but where they have a store, clothing is purchased. Their residences look like mounds covered with grass having a small opening at top for escape of smoke, with a small door, tqo feet high for an entrance. Their diet consists of moose, reindeer bear and other animals, white whale, walrus, seal &c. and they do not refuse decayed fish or putrid oil, but will not eac choice corned beef.

They believe in a power that rewards good andpunishes the bad by sending them to different places after death. They are never positive of the ages of their children after four, having a word for age, I-pan-ce, which means an indefiniate period. Another word Am-a-lok-tuk meaning plenty being applied to age or if they have had enough to eat.

Some of the tribes are polygamists, never taking more than three wives, and seem to take wives and discard them at pleasure. The tribes in southeastern Alaska are not barbarians, as those living in Northern Alaska, having had an education and religious training.

Many think Alaska has no flowers, but there is a wealth of yellow and blue principally, with some white, such as the alpine gentia pansy, fleur de-lis, forget-me-not, aster, violet, monkshood.

The Presbyterian church has stations among nine of the tribes, there being government schools at all we have but one school

at Sitka, although we did have schools at four other stations, but these were not needed on account of there being a school under the control of government.

In 1877 the first American mission was opened at Fort Wrangel, MrS. McFarland going with Dr. Jackson, opening a Home, and in 1879 a teacher was sent to this same place and a school opened. In 1884 the Girl's Home with school was removed to Sitka, making an Industrial and Training school. In Sitka all the tribes are represented. It is considered a refuge for the boys and girls whose parents or relations have accused them of witchcraft, or where they are attempting them to marry some one unfit to live with, or where there is effort being made to sell the girls and boys into a life of sin for the benefit of relatives. Sometimes an effort is made to force the daughter to become the plural wife with herown mother, and they have tried to sell their boys and girls as slaves.

In Sitka we have a steam laundry, boys and girls hospital wards, two industrial buildings, a church, library and museum; we have eight model cottages, occupied by the girls and boys who have married and are making Christian homes, which are a great influence among the people. The church was organized in 1884 with 44 native and 5 white members and since that time the membership has increased to 341. We have just added a logging outfit, and the boys are very bust clearing the land to increase the farming area. After leaving the school the pupils become silversmiths, shoe makers, boat builders, carpenters, coopers, cooks, clerks, dress makers, painters and paper hangers, and teachers.

Fanny Willard was with Mrs. McFarland in Fort Wrangel, her mother living a life of shame, being a bright girl after she had finished school in Sitka, she was brought to New York andplaced in a home and day school in New Jersey; after studying four years and graduating, returned to Sitka acting as asst. teacher, having a sweet

led the singing. She was looked up to by the pupils as their example and pattern. It seems that the Alaskans sometimes have difficulty in pronouncing R saying L in its place and when they were singing anything like "Down the river of life they wouldsay down the liver of life,and Fanny would correct them and say they must say it correctly, they would reply they could not,but she would answer "You know I learned to say it right and you must."

After a while an interpreter was needed in Chilkat so Fanny was commissioned for this field in 1894, and after a few years thinking she could do better work if she could have some idea of nursing went to Oakland,Cali. and learned to care for the cisk,returned to Sitka,was in the hospital for a short time,and then returned to the school room.

As with so many of the Alaskans,she had a cold which settled on her lungs,and being afraid of tuberculosis,she was commissioned for a warmer climate and sent to Tucson,where she was not allowed to teach on account of the children,and since last Oct. has been in the Adirondacks,with Mrs.Pingry,in order to see if health could not be restored. She is now on her way back to Sitka,

Tillie Kinnou was another girl in the Sitka school,was engaged &c &c.

Fred Moore was educated in Sitka also attending the Mt Hermon school in Northfield,Mass, and after graduating was commissioned as assistant to one of the missionaries,acting as interpreter; in 1902 he was given charge of Douglas Island,under the supervision of Mr.Jones,the missionary,doing an excellent work,winning many souls to Christ. Sincehis death in 1902 his wife has carried on the work very successfully.

Other denominations in Alaska are Greek,Swedish,Moravian, Methodist,Baptist,Congregational,Roman Catholic and Russo Greek.

(Tillie Paul)

Tillie Kinnon was another girl in our school at Sitka, was engaged to be married but broke the engagement as the man was not a Christian and when asked why she did not marry him she replied she was sure he wouldd rag her down to be a sinash, meaning a degraded heathen. Later she married Louis Paul whowith his wife had charge of the field in Tongass. A new government school was to be started and Louis Paul with Prof Saxman who has to have charge of the work started to look for a location, and going in a boat, which was capsized both being drowned. The point seledted aftreward, was named Saxman after the Prof. TRev. Edward Marsden, is in charge of Saxman, he being educated at Metlakathla, and was the first Alaskan to receive a thorough college and theological course being ordained for the ministry; he has a steam launch called Mariétta after his Alma Mater In this he visits the villages and mining camps, and is doing a good work.

Point Barrow is the third northernmost mission in the world. Mr. Stevenson was the first missionary going there in July 1890; in 1892 he was appointed keeper of the refuge station. Night extends from Nov. 19 to Jan 23. It is very difficult for the people tomknow the time or how to mark the day and night; often when the time arrives for the pupils to some to school, they are taking their first heavy sleep, so that when they do reach the school room, they are so sleepy and dull it is difficult for them to understand anything. The winter term seems like one long night. In 1896 Dr and Mrs. Marsh, were commissioned for Point Barrow, making the first Christian home ever seen by the natives in that section, and they are quick imitators. A society of 114 was organized and the old store houses were remodeled nad changed into a house of worship, a church being organized of 13 members in 1899. at Easter time. In the summer time of 1899 Rev. S. R. Spriggs and wife were commissioned for this

P.B. Grown people as well as children attend school. In the prayer meeting they crowd in unti,the building is so full there is not more room and after a while the air becomes so impure that the kerosene lamps go out. Hunting,fishing are the principal activities,and now reindeer has been introduced for the last few years.

Gambell,on St Lawrence Island,was named for Mr.and Mrs.Gambell, who were in charge for three years and Mrs.G. needing medical atten tion they came to the states sorshe couldhave treatment,and on the trip back the the vessel on which they were retruning was wrecked,Mr and Mrs.G and little Margaret were lost.May 1891. Houses arefrom 20 to 50 feet in size,built of driftwood,planks and whalebone from wrecked vessels,covered with walrus and seal skins,anchored by stones,old iron secured from ship wrecked vessels,these skins stretch and holds them thus preventing them from being blown of These skins are transparent and give the light,having nowwindows,ando only a small opening,2 1/2 feet above the ground for a door. Each building is occupied by several families.

High School Graduates

1921	(First High School Graduating Class)			
	Jessie Weir	1	Tenakee	
	Stephen Micholas	2	Sitka	
	Ned Simeon	3	Sitka	
	George Paul	4	Hoonah	
	Andrew Johnson	5	Sitka	
	Matilda Walton	6	Sitka	
	Frank Williams	7	Hoonah	
	Don Walton	8	Sitka	8
1924	George Carteeti	1	Hoonah	
	Laura Takenouchi	2	Katalla	
	Samuel Murchison	3	Metlakatla	3
1925	Louise Weir	1	Tenakee	
	Harriet Newell	2	Sitka	2
1926	Ray James	1	Sitka	
	Frances Tamaree	2	Wrangell	
	Daisy Jackson	3	Sitka	3
1927	William Walton	1	Sitka	
	Peter Perkins	2	Sitka	2
1928	Marion Wilson	1	Douglas	
	Walter Soboleff	2	Kilissno	
	Margaret Williams	3	Kake	3

Whole number graduating from High School
1921-1928 21

(o)

High School Graduates

Subsequent History

1921

1 Jessie Weir:
Miss Jessie A. Weir(Mrs. Frank D. Price), class of 1921, attended Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon, graduated from the two-year course in Home Economics, was employed for three years until her marriage as teacher of Domestic Arts in Sheldon Jackson School. Her work was very successful and she exerted a strong influence for good over the girls of the school and the native population of Sitka.

2 Stephen Nicholas:
Deceased. Conducted a store in Sitka until compelled to relinquish same on account of ill health.

3 Ned Simeon:
Deceased.

4 George Paul:
Fisherman.

5 Andrew P. Johnson:
Attended Park College until his health failed, when he went to Ganado, Arizona, where he completed a course in religious education and is now employed as a missionary at a community center among the Navajos.

6 Matilda Walton (Mrs. Frank Williams):
Deceased

7 Frank Williams:
In business at Hoonah. Active in Church work. Officer in local C. E. Society. Member of Town Council.

8 Dora Walton: (Mrs. John Lawrence)
Was a nurse in Government Hospital until her marriage. Now living in Sitka with her husband who is a fisherman.

1924

1 George Carteeti:
In business at Hoonah. Member of town Council.

2 Laura Takenouchi (Mrs. William Walton):
Graduated at Los Angeles Bible Institute. Teacher until her marriage. Now active in C. E. work in Sitka

3 Samuel Murchison

1925

1 Louise Weir:
Attended Oregon State Agricultural College 1925-27. Now in training for nursing at the Seattle General Hospital.

2 Harriet Newell (Mrs. Harriet Hubert)
Employed by the Bureau of Education as a teacher in Angoon, Alaska. The superintendent of the district gives an excellent report of her work. Later employed at Sitka.

1926

1 Ray James:
Deacon in Thlinget Church of Sitka. Planning to continue education.

2 Frances Tamaree:
Taking nurse's training in New York State.

3 Daisy Jackson

1927

1 William Walton:
In business with his father. Active in C. E. work.

2 Peter Perkins:
Attending school in Seattle.

1928

1 Marion Wilson:
In service at Haines House

2 Walter Soboleff:
Student. ~~On a scholarship from the Board of National Missions in the Los Angeles Bible Training School.~~ Plans to return to work among his own people in Alaska.

3 Margaret Williams.

Eighth Grade Graduates
From 1915 to 1928

1915	Lee Bunard	1		
	Welsh Jones	2		
	David Howard	3		
	Robert Kennedy	4	Ketchikan	
	Stephen Nicholas	5	Sitka	5
1916	No Eighth Grade Class.			
1917	George Fulton	1	Hoonah	
	Victor Zuboff	2	Kilisnoo	
	Andrew Davis	3	Kilisnoo	
	Margaret Cox	4	Douglas	
	Lenore Peters	5	Douglas	
	Lucy Bean	6	Juneau	
	Hannah Dnaiels	7	Kilisnoo	
	Josephine Scott	8	Hydaburg	
	Ned Simeon	9	Sitka	
	Andrew Johnson	10	Sitka	
	Amy Philips	11	Petersburg	
	Dora Walton	12	Sitka	
	Matilda Walton	13	Sitka	
	Lucy Widmark	14	Haines	
	Frank Williams	15	Hoonah	15
1918	Paul McAlpin	1	Ketchikan	
	Jessie Weir	2	Tenakee	
	Lily Kennedy	3	Ketchikan	
	Gertrude Orr	4	Kake	
	Sayres McAlpin	5	Ketchikan	5
1919	Jim McKinley	1	Hoonah	
	Lila Elsie Newell	2	Sitka	
	Louis Kitkoon	3	Hydaburg	3
1920	Christian Bates	1	Sitka	
	Tillie Kennedy	2	Loring	
	Laura Takenouchi	3	Katalla	
	George Carteeti	4	Hoonah	4
1921	Alfred Widmark	1	Haines	
	Ethel Early	2	Yakutat	
	Margaret Snook	3		
	Martha Haldane	4	Hydaburg	
	Richard Peters	5	Sitka	
	Emma James	6	Sitka	
	Louise Weir	7	Tenakee	
	John Anderson	8		
	Harriet Newell	9	Sitka	
	George Dick	10	Sitka	10
			Forward	42

Brought Forward 42

1922	Irma Hays	1	Juneau	
	Henry Kitka	2	Sitka	
	Daisy Jackson	3	Sitka	
	Peter Keen	4	Sitka	
	Sarah Jackson	5	Sitka	
	Raymond James	6	Sitka	6
1923	Peter Perkins	1		
	William Walton	2		2
1924	Fenton Dennis	1		
	George Hoolis	2		
	Walter Soboleff	3		
	Louis Gunyah	4		
	Rose Hollywood	5		
	Nora Keene	6		
	Flora Marshall	7		
	Margaret Williams	8		
	Marion Wilson	9		9
1925	Elizabeth Hollywood	1	Sitka	
	Roscoe Max	2	Barrow	
	Charles Littlefield	3	Sitka	
	Jennie Peterson	4	Katalla	
	David Friday	5	Kake	
	Gibson Young	6	Sitka	
	Renee Sellers	7	Anchorage	7
1926	Katherine Johnson	1	Hoonah	
	Ruby Soboleff	2	Kilisnoo	
	Martha Skillie	3	Hydaburg	
	June Morrison	4	Juneau	
	Flossie George	5	Barrow	
	Ethel Sage	6	Kivalina	
	Richard Marshall	7	Sitka	
	Percy Ipalook	8	Barrow	
	Thomas Saunders	9	Sitka	
	Robert Grant	10	Hoonah	10
1927	Arthur Pigg	1	Haines	
	Elizabeth Wanamaker	2	Sitka	
	Margaret Shakes	3	Wrangell	
	Norman Guthrie	4	Ketchikan	
	Beatrice Wilson	5	Douglas	
	Emma Shakes	6	Wrangell	6
1928	Erma Baronovitch	1	Kasaan	
	Marjorie Baronovitch	2	"	
	Emily Bell	3	"	
	Arthur Dennis	4	Haines	
	Sophie Fred	5	Angoon	
	Adeline Johnson	6	"	
	Cornelia Phillips	7	Barrow	
	Gilbert Wilson	8	Douglas	8

Whole number graduating from
Eighth Grade from 1915 to 1928 90

Subsequent History of Graduates from Elementary School and Others Attending several years without graduating.

1 David Howard:
Boat builder, Sitka, Alaska.

2 Josephine Scott:
Deceased. First native woman to qualify for citizenship. Was a nurse in Government Hospital at Juneau until her marriage.

3 Gertrude Orr (Mrs. Charles Newton):
Associated with her husband in leadership of Salvation Army at Indian Village of Kake, Alaska.

4 James McKinley:
Member of Town Council, Hoonah, Alaska.

5 Lila Newell (Mrs. Bashore):
Teacher in Bureau of Education School at Sitka, Alaska.

6 Alfred Widmark:
Student O. A. C., Corvallis, Oregon. In the Spring of 1928 finished a regular course in the Los Angeles Polytechnic High School. Now taking the pre-medic course at Oregon State Agricultural College, in preparation for a medical career.

7 Flora Marshall (Mrs. Geo. Dick):
House-wife.

8 Ethel Sage:
Teacher in Bureau of Education School at Barrow, Alaska.

9 Sam Davis:
Prominent leader and citizen. A former Superintendent of Sheldon Jackson writes of Sam Davis, "Alaska needs men like Sam Davis, men who are forces for good wherever they are, who have the highest ideals of community betterment and who are prepared to be leaders in their communities". He has recently been ordained as a minister by the Presbytery of Alaska and established in charge of our Church at Kasaan.

10 Louis Paul:
Son of Mrs. Tillie K. Tamaree, teacher in Government School. President A. N. B.

11 Rev. Edward Marsden:
A graduate of Marietta College and Lane Theological Seminary, now pastor of the church in Metlakatla.

12 William S. Jackson:
Prominent in musical circles, soloist and musician, Seattle.

13 Samuel G. Johnson:
Lay worker in charge of Presbyterian Church at Angoon.

14 Frank D. Price:
Deputy U. S. Marshal, assigned to duty in Southeastern Alaska.

15 Andrew Hope:
Boat builder. Member Sitka City Council.

16 Mrs. Ray James:
Interpreter Sitka. President Alaska Native Sisterhood. Prominent in Church and community work.

17 William Benson:
Evangelistic work. Salvation Army worker.

18 Frederick L. Moore:
Studied for three years at Mt. Hermon, Mass. Returned to Alaska as native Evangelist.

19 Raven F. Donnelly:
Marine Engineer.

20 Mary Kadashon:
Missionary among her own people, the Thlingets.

21 Ray James:
Operates Seine Boat.
Elder in Presbyterian Church at Sitka.

22 Rudolph Walton:
Jewelry and Carvings.
Prominent in religious work.

23 Peter Simpson:
Boat builder. Power Shop at Sitka.

24 Andrew Wanamaker:
Lay Worker. In charge of Presbyterian Church, Klawock.

25 Haines DeWitt:
Carpenter. Lay Worker in charge of Presbyterian Church at Kake.

26 Charles Demmert:
Cannery Operator, Klawock.

27 Henry Holdane:
Carpenter.

28 Mark Jacobs:
Logging.

29 George R. McKay:
Lay worker. In charge of church at Saxman.

30 Ralph Young:
Fox farm. Seine Boat. Formerly member Sitka Town Council.

31 John R. James:
Seine Boat.

32 George Demmert:
Manager Bureau Education Store, Klawock.

33 T. M. Italio:
President A. N. B. Yakutat.

34 Martin Thompson:
Merchant, Sitka.

35 William L. Paul, Lawyer, Ketchikan, several times a member of the territorial legislature.